THE DAILY PRESS; TWELVE CRETS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrie Mailed to ambseribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PRE ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in ad-

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Malled to Subscribers out of the City at Turker Dol

ZARS PER ANNUH, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, Including Goods suited for MILITARY PURPOSES.

Now in Store.

NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET, And for Sale by

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO. SPRING. 1862.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

J. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

MAVE NOW IN STORE, LINES OF CHOICE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.

WHITE GOODS-In all their Varieties. KINENS-All qualities and be st makes. TABLE DAMASKS-Napkins and Doylies. A. C. HDKFS—Towels and Toweling GINGHAMS-Super, Fancy and Solid Checks. LAWNS-New and Choice Styles. ORGANDIES, and Paris Printed Jaconets

DRESS GOODS-In very desirable styles. BLACK SILKS-Choice Brands. FLANNELS-Of the best makes. BLEACHED GOODS—A full line. PRINTS-American and English

CHINTZES, BRILLIANTES PERCALES.

TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER GOODS, ADAPTED TO FIRST-CLASS TRADE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

1862. SPRING. 1862

W. S. STEWART & CO.. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of RLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS As also a great variety of NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Slave open a large variety of freshly-imported SPRING DRESS GOODS, To which, with a handsome assortment of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, And other goods in their line, they invite the attention

WARD, GILLMORE, & Co., Mos. 617 OHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

Have now open their

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

WHITE GOODS, AND THOS. MELLOR & Co., 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

SPRING. 1862

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. MO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co. mbl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST. SEWING MACHINES

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET. mh11-3m PHILADELPHIA

EROSENE LAMPS. WHOLESALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114
South SECOND Street, below Chestrut, and No. 1 CARTER Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new improvements in machinery and increased facilities for
manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the trade with
LAMPS and lamp-trimmings of every description at
greatly reduced prices. COUNTBY MERCHANTS are
invited to examine our stock which consists of new styles
and pattorns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the
business, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

mh8-1m*1p

M. B. DYOTT.

CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUTTER! only 12 cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. MONUMENTS AND GRAVE
STONES at very reduced prices at Marble Works
of A. STEINMETZ, BIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh
biroet. mhl8-3mif 2 BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUT-

VOL. 5.—NO. 201.

27 AND 54-INCH

PRINTED Do, in variety.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS.

SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS,

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS.

IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY

fe20-tf 128 AND 130 OHESTNUT STREET

COMMISSION HOUSES.

220 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. ... GREENE MFG. CO.

LAWNS.

DUNNELL MFG. 00.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatorsville, CentreCale

Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Greene Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS.

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester

Mochanica and Farmers'.

ros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co.

ony, Merino, and other styles:

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville,

DENIMS AND STRIPES .- Grafton, Jewett City,

Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

WOOLENS.

BROAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-

CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville. Lower Val-

KENTUCKY JEANS .- Rodman, Mystic. Gold Medal.

DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Sax-

LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics
PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM & Co.,

Manufacturers, importers, and dealers

509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS.

ÖĪL CLOTHS, &c.

FOURTH-STREET

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings.

CARPET STORE,

J. T. DELACROIX

CARPETINGS.

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN

ARPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CAN'ON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUES, SHEEP SKINS.

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other late arrivals, their

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

NEW CARPETINGS:

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO.,

EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS,
(of new designs, for halls and Stairs).
INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD.,

Together with a complete assertment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
All of new, choice selections, and

AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-

HOUSE.

OLDDEN & RICKNER,

Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns in Velvet, Brussols, Top. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Ve-netians, Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats. Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance, selling at the lowest prices for CASH.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS.

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES

816 CHESTNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

C. H. GARDEN & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS;

STRAW GOODS,

No. 600 and 609 MARKET Street, S. W. corner o

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mh20-tt

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

VGLISH BRUSSELS,

NEW CARPETINGS.

CROSSLEY'S

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street

ABOVE CHESTNUT,

Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CLEN ECHO MILLS,

HUTCHINSON,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

CANTON FLANNELS .- Slatersville, Agawam.

SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

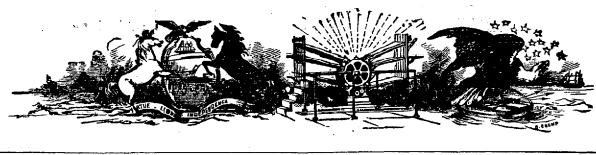
Welling, Coffin, & Co.,

Agents for the following makes of goods:

JOSEPH LEA.

FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.



the Princess Alice is believed to be the eleverest of

The law-lords are chattering, in the Upper House,

about Law-reform, a subject on which Lord Brough-

which commenced the Session without a programme

Last night Mr. Layard, Under Foreign Secre-

tary, told Mr. Griffith, in the House of Commons,

the expenses of erecting new Courts of Justice.

which now amounted to £1,400,000. I know one

man, nearly bankrupt, whose fortune must be made

for these Courts.

by the sale of the land, hitherto worthless, wanted

What may arise out of the financial difficulties of

the country, the expenditure being much greater

than the revenue, still remains a dark question.

Mr. Gladstone will soon bring on his Budget, as the

Financial programme of "ways and means" is

called, but perhaps you know as much as himself,

rican tariff and the American troubles have nearly

cut off the Anglo-American trade. It will never

do, in time of peace, to increase the income-tax.

By the way, it is a fact, but generally forgotten or

unknown, that, when Peel imposed the income-tax,

burdens of her people, by paying her share of

this tax. Therefore, her annual allowance being

£385.000, out of which she must pay salaries and

all expenses of household and living, the Queen

pays one thousand four hundred and forty-four

and beaux, the wits and fops of Queen Anne's time,

and has erected a stage for private theatricals.

Here, in the present month, he has brought out

and has sustained a leading rôle, it is said, with no

small success, before a select audience, "few and

fitting." No account, in detail, has yet been print-

ed, but it is declared that the drama is entitled

"The Wolf and the Lamb," and that it was suc-

managers-Mr. Buckstone, of the Haymarket

cessively offered to and declined by two London

Theatre, and Mr. Alfred Wigan, of the Olympic. Thackeray's story of "The Adventures of Philip,"

in the Cornhill Magazine, will be wound up in

the May number, I am told. Dr. Firmin, the same

on dit adds, is to make a fortune in America, by

some patent medicine or so; and Philip is to po-

come a rich man after all. The Cornhill Maga-

zine is not as good, by any means, as it was at first,

The success of Mr. Fechter, as Iago, so much

greater than in Othello or Hamlet, is cramming the

Princess's Theatre to the ceiling each night he plays.

Difficult though it be, Mr. Fechter creates sympa-

thy for the double-dyed villain he represents, and

his facial expression tells as much as his utterance.

Charles Kean, at the Drury Lane, is playing Othel-

lo, in the old conventional manner, doubling the

energy of all the common place points which Fechter's Othello entirely repudiated. Evidently,

Kean wants to show that he thinks nothing of Fech-

ter. One of the tricks to draw houses is the an-

nouncement that Mr. Kean wears the identical

dress his father had on when seized with his last fa-

tal illness on that very stage of Old Drury. Of

Boucicault's " Life of an Actress," now all the rage

at the New Adelphi, himself playing the old French-

man, I say nothing—as you must have seen it long

I learn that Frank Talfourd, eldest son of Sir

Thomas N. Talfourd, so well known as an author

and a judge, died at Mentone, in the south of

France, whither he had gone for the benefit of his

health. He was in his thirty eighth year, and

though a barrister-at-law, lived by his wit, as a

writer of burlesques. Every one liked Frank Tal-

fourd, and his loss will be telt in the social circle of

London publishers are stirring. Murray pub

lishes the third and fourth volumes of Lord Ma-

publishing in America. Charles Darwin, whose

Origin of Species " so much stirred the stagnant

waters of modern science, has an illustrated octavo

author of "The Bible in Spain," has three volumes

of a new work entitled "Wild Wales: its People,

editor of the heavy Athenaum, has rehashed his

it out as "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life." Leigh

Hunt's Autobiography and Correspondence, edited

by his son Thornton, is selling well and is highly

likely to be still further delayed, if the report be

Mr. Dyce is engaged on a new edition of his

Shakspeare—not a mere reprint, but with new

A posthumous volume, by the late Hugh Miller,

Bulwer's "Strange Story" has a large sale, but

the Scottish geologist, is announced in Edinburgh.

is far from popular. In one of his new Essays (vide "Cantoniana," in this month's Blackwood),

he contends that Shakspeare and all great writers

enter into the minds of the characters they create

and correctly describe scenery which they never

Miss Kellog, from New York, is said to he the

forthcoming "bright particular star" of the Italian

manager,) and is already paragraphed "as likely to revive the Lind and Piccolomini furore." Those

who have heard her say she is the best young vo-

Methinks, having so little to write about to day,

A strong evidence that the prominent men among

the rebels know that a large part of the people are

opposed to their ruinous enterprise is their energetic attempt to disarm the population under pretence

of requiring the arms for the troops, exacting the

surrender and delivery of weapons under severe

penalties. This has been the expedient, in all ages,

that this letter is more than adequately long. Pray

Heaven your readers may not think it tireseme

notes and some new reading.

saw, simply by clairvoyance!

calist in the world.

[For The Press.]

London playwrights.

whereas Sala's Temple Bar improves.

"Lovel, the Widower," dramatized by himself.

pounds a year as income-tax.

reconstructed.

at present, how he is to raise the wind. The Ame

would be two months earlier than usual.

the family.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON. duret-Court Dinners-The Queen to Visit Scotland-The Prince Albert Memorial-Au belisk in Hyde Park—The Queen's Health— The Prince of Wales-His Trip to Egypt and the Holy Land-Marlborough House-His Prospective Residence and Income-Abdication of Victoria Possible—Parliament—Session to be Short-Courts of Justice in the Metropolis - Government Finances-Continental Affairs Literary Cossip The Dra-

Correspondence of The Press. London, March 15, 1862. The ancient saying that there was "nothing stirring except stagnation" is very applicable to the present condition of affairs here. Europe generally is troubled more than pleasant, but Eng-

land is very quiet. At this season, except that Fashion is slightly less bustling in Lent, London is generally very much alive-taking its tone from the Court. Queen Victoria's little dinners always drew a certain number of invited-no, cf commanded guests, for the etiquette is, not that Royalty requests the pleasure of one's company, but orders it. Indeed, so very autocratical is the system, that, supposing you had arranged to give a dinner to a number o your own friends and received a card from the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household desiring you to dine, on the same day, at the Queen's table, there is no refusing, on any other plea than that of positive illness. Not to go would be a sort of petty reason, and you would have to send a circular ound to your own guests stating that the Queen's ommands, compelling you to dine at Buckingham Pulace, also compelled you to un-invite them. Not that, except the honor and glory of the thing, there can be much comfort or satisfaction in having one's legs under the Royal mahogany. First of all, the guest must put himself into a Court dress, which makes him look like a footman in private life, with knee breeches and silk stockings. ace cravat and ruffles, amplest of waistcoats and shad-bellyist of coats. Then, if he does not keep his own carriage he must hire one, looking like a

private vehicle, for it is doubtful whether, since creation commenced, any one ever walked to a royal dinner-and the idea of going thither in a ab would probably have a mortal effect on the normous porter, in scarlet and gold toggery, who receives your card of invitation when he admits you. Nor, supposing all the preliminary trouble ended-supposing that you have found your way into the drawing-room, and bowed to the Queen, and stealthily looked round at the pictures, and counted over (all this time in solemn silence) the spots or flowers on the carpet, for the tenth time, and marched in file into the salle de mangersupposing all this, do not imagine that you are going to enjoy yourself. No, indeed. None but Mark Tapley could be "jolly" at such a feast. Royalty has already dined, about three o'clock. probably off the hereditary leg of mutton and turnips, and has added the usual quantum of rice pudling, and the bit of old Cheshire, or rich Stilton, or double Gloster cheese, and imbibed the accustome mug or two of Guinness or Meux. This repast, oalled lunch, is really a good, homely, filling dinner, and at the solemn repast, five hours later, people

are expected merely to sip and taste through several wood on that ame is warningled of the famous fores of the Barmecide. The viands are of the best, the cuisine perfect, the vintages superb-but one can merely taste. Royalty's appetite was blunted on the leg of mutton and the pudding, the cheese and the bottled porter, and the guests should have At these sadly solemn reunions dull silence grimly reigns. There is not even a whisper to you neighbor-if you knew him. The etiquette is do ot open your mouth unless Royalty expressly condescends to speak to you. Do not expect such a compliment. That is reserved for a few favored guests in the immediate vicinity of the regal hostess. The dinner occupies from sixty to ninety minutes, and, when ended, the Queen rises, all other ladies rising and retiring with her. The male guests remain some ten minutes longer, silently sipping their wine, or whispering in small knots with bated breath. At last, the senior officer of the House-hold present rises on his hind legs and majestically gives "The Queen" as a toast, which every one drinks. If any male member of the Royal Family be present, he bows an acknowledgment. Coffee

follows, and then the guests depart—a few to the drawing-room where the maids of honor are yawning, the rest going home, where it is to be supposed each man gets out of his livery, at once, and gets rid of his gnawing hunger by means of oysters and stout. Such, I am informed be one who experienced it, is the routine of a royal dinner. He was an East Indian, and suffered much. This season has not witnessed even one of these Court dinners, for the Queen continues devoted to her grief. She has moved from the Isle of Wight o Windsor, which she left on the 15th December the day after Prince Albert died. She has not ince set foot in London, nor is she likely to do so for months. In a few weeks she will go to Scotland.

What is called "the Court" is an abeyance during the present season, to the grief, because to the loss of the London tradesmen. Each of the Queen's balls, to some 3,000 of the nobility and rich gentry, involves an immense expenditure on the part of the guests for dress, carriages, jewels. &c.; and she used to give three of these annually. Besides, these balls gave rise to others—and all this is very much dulled this season.

The sum already raised for a Memorial to

Prince Albert, in London, amounts to forty thousand pounds, and, on the Queen's suggestion, an Obelisk will be the Memorial, placed in Hyde Park, on the site of the Crystal Palace of 1851. Surely, an out-of-the-way place, and an unsuitable Memorial. In Egypt, an Obelisk was symbolical of something, three thousand years ago. In England, at this day, it will be simply a tall stone. That to be erected, consisting of a single block, will be of red or gray granite. The expense of quarrying such a monolith must be very great; say 100 feet long, and 12 feet in diameter-the weight will be 600 tons. Rather a cumber ome article to convey, first by sea, and then by land. The obelisk of Luxor, originally standing in front of the great temple of Thebes, which was erected in Paris in 1836, is 72 feet high—that of Peter the Great, in St. Petersburg, is 93 feet. The cost of removing the Luxor obelisk from

Thebes, and erecting it on the Place de la Concorde, in Paris—on the exact spot where Louis XVI was beheaded!—was two millions of francs. The day before yesterday, *The Times* coolly came out with a proposal that all the local subscriptions for Albert Memorials should merge in that to erect the Obelisk in London, for that the big stone will probably weigh 1,000 tons, and that the cost will be, "perhaps, from first to last, nearly half as much as the cost of an iron-plated frigate." The Obelisk idea is very unpopular, and the site is so low that the monolith will look on it, at a little dis ance, like a factory chimney, tall and tapering. Not a syllable is breathed now of the Queen's health. She goes out a good deal into the air, in

carriage drives, and has a few occasional visitors to line with her. But her grief continues heavy, and public business, or such of it as depends upon her action, is greatly in arrears. Sending off the Prince of Wales on a tour t Egypt and the Holy Land was not wise, for he had much assisted his mother, since her loss; but she resolved to carry out every one of Prince Albert's plans, and this was one of them. Next Lord Mayor's day, the Prince of Wales will be of age, and will then have a separate establishment as must complete it in three instead of two volumes. and will then have a separate establishment as heir apparent, with Marlborough House as his residence. No doubt, John Bull will have to "fork out" very largely for fitting up and furnishing Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth.

this palace, which adjoins old St. James', and was built and inhabited by the famous John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the especial object of Macaulay's contempt and dislike. It is not more than a stone's throw from the site of Carlton House, long the favorite residence of another SPRING STOCK 1862. When this gentleman, Beau Brummell's "fat friend," came to age, in 1783, Parliament voted him £100,000 for an outfit for his household, and a grant of £50,000 a year for his support. Besides this, he had about £20,000 more from the Duchy of Opera, at Her Majesty's Theatre, (Mr. Mapleson, Cornwall. He was entitled to the accumulation of this last, during the twenty-one years of his majority, but George the Third pocketed all the arrears, elleging that they were his, as he had paid for the education, clothes, lodging, and board SIXTH Street.

SIXTH Street.

A large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m of his hopeful son during all that time! What old Palmerston will ask Parliament to vote the present Prince of Wales is only known to him-

self and the Queen at present. But it cannot be much. There is now, on the credit-side of the Prince, at Coutt's bank, a nice nest-egg of half a million sterling, (£500,000,) the accumulated savings of the Duchy of Cornwall's income during twenty years, which is a pretty sum to commence with, and the net annual revenue of the Duchy is £38,000 More improbable events than the retirement, in

a short time, of Queen Victoria, in favor of her VERY CHOICE WHITE RYE
FLOUR, only 24 cts. per pound, at No. 812
SPRING GARDEN Street.

Description of peacing and a good linguist, (as all his family have been,) has steady habits and fair but not brilliant capacity. His course Little and the lapse into vice has not yet occurred. Prince Al-TER for sale very cheap at No. 812 SPRING CAR- lapse into vice has not yet occurred. The fred, the sailer, has more brains, they say. But dishon esty. LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

What a lengthy preface is all this to the little Heavy Freshet - Bridges Washed Away-A fact that there is no news worth mentioning? The Railroad Accident: The Particulars-"Pon only debates of interest have been on the Govern-E press"-Visit to the Gunboat Cairo-Conment plan of education, and upon American affairs. vention of Newspaper Editors: They are Addressed by Governor Johnson-Arrival of Three motions—Gregory's, Lord Campbell's, disposed of, and T. B. Horsfall's, to be finished on Brownlow - Colonel McCook and Captain Monday-in Commons and Lords, brought the official Markham-Paying Respects to the Governor. avowal that the Palmerston ministry would not in-[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

terfere with the American blockade; that it was a NASHVILLE, March 17, 1862. I am afraid that the two last letters I transmitted blockade, in fact as well as in law; and that Napoleon had never even hinted to England a desire to will reach you together, and fearfully behind time. recognize the South, have greatly cleared our po-But it will be no evidence of neglect upon my part, litical atmosphere. The Navy Estimates, to the as I will illustrate: There has been an exceedingly heavy freshet, and tune of over £12,000 000, were all voted in two nights, by the Commons. The Army Estimates. two bridges between this city and Galatin have been washed away. In addition to this drawback, the exceeding \$15,000,000, are nearly all put through.

regular deily mail and passenger train from Louis-

ville, on Saturday, met with a serious accident. When about ten and a half miles from this city, am does not now speak—because he is at his country house, in the South of France, not far from under a heavy pressure of steam, the locomotive, the place where Napoleon the First disembarked tender, and baggage-car were precipitated down an on his return from Elba. The Government itself, embankment thirty or forty feet high, breaking both legs of the engineer, badly scalding and bruising the fireman. A boy, who was riding upon the goes in merely for the money-votes. It would not surprise me to find the Session ended in June, which ocomotive, jumped off, and was uninjured, but complained sadly about losing his cap. A complete wreck was made of the cars which were drawn over the bluff; the passenger cars fortunately becoming that Baron Ricasoli, late Prime Minister of Italy, detached, the travellers suffered only from alarm. had assured the British Government that no farther After the smash-up, it was discovered that the cession of territory to France was intended. Nafreshet of the preceding night had washed away the road-bed at different points; and there being no poleon has been accused of wanting Genoa and Sarsignal of the danger shead, the casualty could not At last, London is to have proper Courts of Jushave been avoided. This may occasion protracted delay, as there are but two locomotives upon the road tice. Last night, Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a bill to supply the means for defraying between this city and Bowling Green. It has been subsequently ascertained that the road will have to He believed that it was possible, by a large and undergo many repairs, as the damage sustained by comprehensive scheme, to concentrate the courts in the freshet is of an alarming extent. The Louisone locality lying on the north side of the Strand ville mail reached this city about 7 o'clock, Saturnear Temple Bar, and it was proposed to defray the expense out of the funds which had accumula-

day evening, having been transported from the scene of disaster by "pony express." ted in the hands of the Court of Chancery, and At the solicitation of the commander of the iron gunboat Cairo, I visited his vessel yesterday afternoon, and was most heartily pleased with the task. The engraving in the WAR PRESS, some months ago, of the Mississippi-built gunboat was a perfect picture, and very creditable to your artist. From one of the officers of the Carro I learn that she is 160 feet in length, 52 in breadth, and draws six feet of water. Her armament consists of 13 guns, exclusive of a Dahlgren howitzer upon deck. Four of her guns are sixty-four pounders; there are also two rifled cannon, capable of throwing shot or shell. Near each gun, and in exquisite order, are small arms: pikes, boarding-cutlasses, and army revolvers. The crew number about one hundred and fifty men. It will be remembered that the Cairo was sent to assist in the demolishing of Fort Donelson; twenty years ago, he announced that Queen Victobut as the gunboat came within view of the daria had intimated to him a desire to share the maged fortifications, with the stars and stripes waving at every parapet, their late arrival was lamented by all on board, who would have been only too happy to have been participants in the bombardment. Captain Bryant, lieutenant commanding, although quite a young-looking man, has been in the service of the country exceeding lifteen It seems generally acknowledged that, in the Queen's present condition, unable or unwilling to years. He is proud of his vessel, and represents that the Cairo is, throughout, a model of naval

pay much attention to public business, no party atarchitecture. At the request of Senator Johnson, the proprietempt will be made to turn Palmerston out of office. tors and editors of the daily newspapers assembled In his seventy eighth year, it is considered that his chance of life is not very great. Whenever he in the Governor's room, at the Capitol, on Saturdrops, parties in this country will be completely day morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Governor, in the most affable manner, re-The placed condition of affairs here contrasts faquested the gentlemen to say nothing in any way praiseworthy of the traitors or their odious trans-actions, and in commenting upon Southern docuvorably with the troubles all over the rest of Europe. Russis, plagued to death by the patriotism of the Poles, and unable, as yet, to carry out ments and institutions to be guarded and discreet. the emancipation of the serfs. Prussia, with a He also entreated of them to acquiesce with him in the good work which he had undertaken to squabble between the Legislature and the King, who, had he common sense and half the liberality perform, and to promulgate such doctrines as of his son, Victoria's son-in-law, might reasonably would necessarily tend to awaken the sleeping and revive crushed sentiments. His remarks to the aspire to the Imperial Crown of Germany. Ausgentlemen could be construed into nothing but the tria. in debt and out of credit, doubly fearing an words of a friend. He spoke more in sorrow than outbreak in Hungary and Venetia. Greece, with a very pretty rebellion, as it stands. Turke , sinking beneath a load of debt. Italy, aspiring to nationalin anger, and told them that, had Secession triumphed, worse than chaos would have been the ity, but compelled to retain that imperium in imresult. Without placing any actual restrictions perio, the Papacy. France, compelled to retrench upon them, he enjoined them, by all they held sacred, to return to their allegiance, and again cherish the instrument conceived by our foreexpenditure, and with the first serious différence, since he mounted the throne, between Napoleon fathers, which, unquestionably, was the foundation and his Parliament. Everything shows a troubled of the success of our republican mode of governfuture abroad-all is quiet in England, except cotment. The gentlemen representing the Banner, ton-labor, -which is down to starving and stealing in my estimation, from their hearts never ap-There is a trifle, but no more, of literary gossip. Thackeray, who has a large fixed income from Smith, Elder, & Co., for editing the Cornhill Magazine, has lately taken a large, ancient house in Kensington, a region once the haunt of the ballas

plauded the Secession dogma, but the terrible storm spared no one, and they withered with the rest. I presented a letter of introduction to these gentlemen, tendered me by Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., and from my first interview with them, I hesitate not to state that I am of the conviction that they dispossess the doctrine of heresy expounded by Jeff Davis. The gentlemen connected with the Patriot, I am informed, maintained the doctrine of Union quite a period subsequent to the inauguration of Secession. They are under the impression now, however, that the Federal army in Tennessee may sustain defeat, and maintain that, should they avow Union sentiments, notwithstanding they do it not in sincerity, they could hope for no mercy at the hands of the Jeff Davis crowd. But the representatives of both papers retired amicably, and I anticipate cheering results. The editor of the Times, to keep pac with the proprietor and his associate editors, who are all officers in the Southern army, thought that the request of the Governor was an imposition, and, in reply to a remark made by Mr. Johnson, that the exigencies of the case demanded the prompt carrying out of his suggestion, said that "that was merely a difference of opinion." He was very cool throughout, but good natured, and told the Governor that he had embraced the cause of Secession very reluctantly, and added, that although he found it difficult to renounce it at present, he would endeavor to be a submissive citizen. The Times

however, expired with the issue of this morning. Requiescat in pace. Quite an excitement was produced in the city on Saturday upon the reception of the news of the arrival of the redoubtable Parson Brownlow, of Knox-ville, who has been in captivity for the last three months. According to his own representations, he has been quite ill for some time past, but felt returning vigor upon coming in sight of the Federal pickets. He looks well, considering the tribulation he has endured, and rejoices that he is once again in a free country. He gives a sad picture of the results of Secession in East Tennessee, and says the people are not only nearly barefooted, but suffering for various articles of food. If the newspapers in this city decline to espouse the cause of the Union, it is intimated that a new journal will be started, and that the eccentric Parson will superintend the editorial department. Brownlow is at the St. Cloud Hotel, where are also Gov. Johnson, Representa-tives Maynard and Etheridge, and Mr. Wm. A. Browning, private secretary of Andrew Johnson. A few weeks ago the generals and many of the commisioned officers of the Confederate army of this vicinity, boarded at the St. Cloud, and the room in the possession of Mr. Browning was actually the

hon's (Earl Stanhope,) Life of William Pitt, com-pleting a work, which, it strikes me, would bear resame as occupied by Gen. Beauregard. Col. McCook and Captain Markham, who were both wounded at Mill Spring, are at present in the city, and ready for another battle. Colonel Robert ready, "On the Various Contrivances by which McCook, or Col. Bob, as he is generally called, unlike officers generally, never wears military Orchids are fertilized by Insects." George Borrow, clothes. To-day, he has on a slouched hat, black coat, and cassimere pants. Some time ago an order was issued for officers to dress in military costume, Language, and Scenery," and Hepworth Dixon, and Colonel Bob, for a day or two, wore a blue sack with brass buttons; but, upon being made fun "Personal History of Lord Bacon," and is bringing of by his soldiers, he pulled it off, and has never been discovered a la militaire since. Colonel McCook is now acting brigadier general. He has six brothers, all of whom are in the army, in some capacity. The father, it is said, was a sharp-Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great, which was shooter at Fort Donelson. looked for about May-light summer reading !- is Some of the solid men of Nashville have baid their respects to Gov. Johnson, and most of them

represent themselves as Union men. Some fifty gentlemen called upon the Governor to-day, all of whom profess devotion to the cause. On the streets and in the hotels, however, no increase of Union sentiment is perceptible. The speech of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the confiscation bill, is extensively read by all the citizens I saw yesterday, for the first time in this place, an intoxicated soldier. I was sitting in the publica-

tion office of the Patriot, and one of Uncle Sam's Hibernians did actually come in without stepping He managed to find his way to a pile of white paper, and after damning the "Srun 'freezey, and Sheff Dais," fell upon the floor and went to sleep. But there is an organization here, called the Pro vost Guard, and our adopted corporal soon after fell into their hands. From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, both of the 8th instant. The

latter gives, as its supplement, a fine portrait of George Cruikshank, the great English caricaturist. This is one of the "Drawing Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages," an increasing series, all finely engraved on steel, from photographs expressly taken, and now amounting to nearly 180 portraits, each with a biography. A few years since such portraits would have been cheap at two dollars each-now they are given in, gratis, with a pictorial paper. Mr. Upham also sends us fac-simile of Confederate bank notes, issued in Winchester penalties. This has been the expedient, in all ages, of individuals or factious classes attempting to acquire or to retain domination over the masses; therefor the use of the cloth-yard arrow was interdicted by the Norman conqueror; therefor the stringent game laws in most of the European monarchies, and now it is resorted to by the upstarts who are endeavoring to trample down into subjection the masses of the people, who are in everything their superiors. except in iniquity, treason, and ishon esty. Richmond, Charleston, and Tennessee for sums varying from five to fifteen cents each! HARRY LORREQUER.—Peterson and Brothers have issued, in a gay illuminated cover printed in many colors, a war-edition of "Harry Lorroquer," the first, and among the best of Charles Lever's military novels. A very amusing romance it is, and likely to be much read, by many a camp fire.

INTERESTING FROM WINCHESTER. ed. 236

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY. THE GALLANT CHARGE OF OUR RIGHT WING.

THE REBELS RETREAT IN CONFUSION GENS. BANKS AND WILLIAMS IN PURSUIT.

That a victory so complete and overwhelming as that at Winchester, should have been achieved with comparatively so little loss of life on our side, may seem a matter of surprise, when we consider the vastly greater numerical strength of the rebels, and the natural advantages of their position. We should be less surprised than gratified, however, to reflect that its attainment was due to the watchfu skill of such an officer as Shields, and the intropidity of soldiers enlisted in the cause of the Union. In proof of which we give the following details: The Reconnoissance to Strasburg-Its

Object. The object of the reconnoissance made by General Shields to Strasburg may now be stated. It was to throw the enemy into the trap which has so fatally sprung upon the rebellion. Discovering the number and position of the rebells, General Shields retired hastily, posted his men about two miles north of Winehester, in a few tents, as though the force was unable to attempt pursuing Jackson's forces, and there, after the withdrawal of General Williams' division, awaited the effect of his movement number the enemy. The result showed that the upon the enemy. The result showed that the scheme entirely succeeded. As soon as the rebel General Jackson heard that the division of General Williams had moved towards Centreville, he imme-Williams and moved towards Centreville, he immediately took up his march to Winchester. In the meantime he had received reinforcements, and Generals Longstreet and Smith, of the rebol army, had their commands united to that of the boasted Stone-Wall Jackson. So prompt and unexpected was the attack of the chemy, that it took our generals by surprise, but everything was ready for the emergency.

Saturday's Skirmish On Saturday afternoon, at about a quarter past 2 o'clock, our advanced pickets on the Strasburg road discovered the rebel cavalry, under the madeap Arbby, about half a mile beyond them, reconnoiting the woods on both sides of the turnpike, and steadily advancing. Our pickets fell back half a mile to the hamlet of Kernstown, four miles from Windheter. The rebels were thus confirmed in the lost a man killed or wounded.

Meanwhile skirmshing progressed on other points along our advanced line, and our pickets were everywhere railying on our reserves. Gen. Shields, hearing of the advance of the robel cavalry, supposed it to be a maneouvre of Ashby alone for the purpose of watching our movements. As they were approaching so boldly and so closely, however, he ordered four advanced companies of infantry, engaged in protecting the supply train, to raily to the support of the more advanced pickets, and try to hold the rebels in check till he could move down the division. These four companies were made up of one from the Maryland First, one from the

Twenty-eight Pennsylvania, one from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and one from the Twenty-eighth New York. Their regiments had already erched under Gen. Williams. General Shields Wounded General Shields Wounded

A battery of artillery was also ordered forward, and Gen. Shields, after ordering out the division, rode to the front, accompanied by his staff. While engaged directing the fire of the artillery, and the defence generally, a shell from the rebel battery of four guns, which now began to play on us, burst near him, and a splinter from it struck him in the left arm, just above the olbow, fracturing the bone and oreating a painful wound. His adjutant general, Major Armstrong, who was standing near, remarked, "General, you are wounded in the arm." "Yes," replied the gallant Shields, "but say nothing about it." He then gave a fresh order to the artillery, and contunued on the field till he satisfied himself that all was right.

Halt and Bivouack of the Rebels.

Halt and Bivouack of the Rebels. Our division began to arrive in force on the field towards dark, and the rebels perceiving this did not push their advance, but halted about three miles from Winchester for the night, lighted their camp-fires and bivousched, while our army lay be-tween them and the town. It was generally believed that a general engagement would take place on the next day (Sunday), and the expectants were not disappointed.

The Sunday Battle. About ten o'clock, reinforcements of five regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery were announced, arrived from Strasburg, under General Garnett, by the vooiferous and prolonged cheers which proceeded from their lines. The attack was not now long delayed. The enemy advanced his army, which now consisted of sixteen regiments of infantry, numbering 11,000 men, five batteries of artillery, with a total of twenty-eight pieces, and three battalions of horse, under Ashby and Stewart. His line of battle extended about a mile on the right of the village of Kernstown, and mile on the right of the village of Kernstown, and a mile and three quarters on the left of it, and the village lay on the road between the robel right and centre. There is a mud road branching from the centre. There is a mud road branching from the turnpike, a mile or so from Winchester, to the right of the road as you go to Strasburg. This road passed through the left of the enemy's centre, and was one of their points of defence. By yond that there is a grove of trees, and farther a ridge of hills, with a stone wall running along its summit about breast high. This was the rebelline of offere and defence in the right of our lies. of offence and defence on the right of our line.

Onslaught of the Rebels. Our most advanced regiment was the Eighth Ohio, of General Taylor's brigade, and on it the rebels made a furious onslaught about half past ten o'clock A. M., with the intention of turning our right flank. The Ohio Eighth met them gallantly, withering them like autumn leaves before the breath of winter by their deadly fire of rides. Five several times did the enemy emerge from the woods, and from behind their stone parapet, with woods, and from behind their stone parapet, with vastly superior numbers, and try validy to accomplish their object. Our left wing, consisting of the Thirteenth Indiana, Seventh Ohio, and a battery of the Fourth regular artillery, under Captain Jenks, had a feint made on it while the real attack of the enemy was being directed against our right wing. The feint on the left was a heavy fire of artillery, posted on both sides of the village and the turnpike, which, however, did trifling damage. Our battery replied, silencing those of the enemy, though the firing was well maintained, for a long time, on both sides.

Our Centre and Right Wing. Our centre consisted of the Fourteenth Indiana, the Eighth and Sixty-seventh Ohio, and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, and two artillery batteries belonging to the First Ohio artillery, and the cavalry, consisting of the First Michigan and First Ohio, were drawn up in the rear. The whole of our cavalry amounted to no more than eight hundred men, and this arm played a very unimportant part in the action on either side. Our right wing was made up of the Fifth and Eighth Ohio regiments and a battery of the First Virginia regiment. The reserves consisted of the Twelfth Indiana, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, and a squadron of the Michigan cavalry. General Shields was unable to appear on the field in person, and the command in the field devolved upon Acting Brigadier Kimble, who led our centre, and our right was commanded by Acting Brigadier General Tyler, while Colonel Sullivan directed the operations on our left. Our centre consisted of the Fourteenth Indian Our Right Wing Charge the Enemy.

The battle raged along the whole line with great fury from eleven A. M. till half past two P. M., when General Shields, who received accounts of when General Shields, who received accounts of the progress of the fight on his couch, ordered the right, where the contestraged the hottest, to charge upon the enemy. That was an awful charge. The left of the enemy prepared desperately to repel our gallant troops, but the rush was as irresistible as the tide in the bay of Fundy. Previous to this time our line of battle had been somewhat changed. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania reinforced our right, and also a battery of artillery. Our whold force now engaged was about six thousand men, while that of the enemy was, at the lowest estimate, eight thousand. The rebels had also changed their line, and, extending both their wings, presented a concave front to our army. They had also reinforced their left wing, and the charge to be made by our right was all-important in its consequences. On it, at three o'clock, depended the fate of the entire battle. The gallant Tyler led the charge, sword in hand, at the head of the line. The rebels fired from the woods with artillery and small arms, while our men advanced against their mur-The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania rein arms, while our men advanced against their mur-derous showers of lead and iron, returning few shots, and reserving their fire. Up to this time the armies had not been much nearer to each other than three hundred yards, unless in some few instances. The wood was soon cleared at the point of the bayonet, our men discharging their pieces at twenty, and even five yards' distance from the rethe river bels, and then dashing at them with the bayonet. The rebels fought well, however. They contested the ground foot by foot, and marked every yard of it with blood. Retiring behind their stone wall, on the ridge, our men jumped after them, and drove the ridge, our men jumped after them, and drove them along in the greatest confusion, and with fear-ful slaughter upon their centre. The Rebels Retreat in Confusion.

The panic communicated. Kimble ordered a harge along the whole line, and for a short time charge along the whole line, and for a short time the fighting was most desperate. The roar of the cannon was no longer heard, unless in occasional bursts of fitful explosions, and the rattle of mus-ketry was more botsterous than ever, and sounded like the roses meda by a war of the desired than like the noise made by a very close thunder clap, except that it was sharper and continuous. The rout of the rebels had fairly commenced, however, and two of their guns and four caissons were now ours, and though many of them turned and fired again and again at our pursuing host, many more threw away muskets and bayonets without hesitation. Darkness and the extreme fatigue of our troops, however, saved the enemy for the time, and we retired about two miles and bivouacked till Monday morning. Arrival of Banks and Williams-Pursuit.

Arrival of Banks and Williams—Pursuit.

At daybreak General Shields ordered the rebel position to be attacked, and the enemy, after replying by a few shots from his artillery, continued his retreat. Meantime, General Banks, who had been at Harper's Ferry, arrived, and, taking command of the troops in person, is now continuing the pursuit with about ten thousand men, and at the latest accounts had pressed the rebels beyond Middleburg, cutting off many stragglers and pressing the enemy very sorely. The object is to capture his whole force, if possible. It was not till yesterday morning that any of the force of General Williams arrived on the field, and then they were too late to participate in the action. They joined in the chase.

The Loss on Both Sides. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded will feet up about 900 men. of which 225 were kill-severely on the Parson's feeble health, and after the

TWO CENTS.

ed. The number of prisoners taken from them is 236. These figures are independent of what they have lost, and will lose in the pursuit. The regiment which lost most on the side of the rebels was the Fifth Virginia. the Fifth Virginia.

Our loss in Killed so far as ascertained is less than 100, and about 300 of our men are wounded. Though the enemy had a much larger force, four pieces of cannon more than our army, the selection of fighting ground and every other advantage, yet all the trophics of the occasion belong to the Union army. The loss on our side was heaviest in the Eighty-fourth Papasylvania regiment. Of the five com-The loss on our side was nearest in the English fourth Ponnsylvania regiment. Of the five com-panies of three hundred men, in all engaged, they panies of three nundred men, in an engaged, day lost Col. Murray, as dashing and brave an officer as ever drew a sword; one captain, one lieutenant, twenty-three privates and non-commissioned officers killed, and sixty-three wounded. The loss in the Eighth and Fifth Obio regiments is about account for any sixty respectively, killed, and

seventy five and sixty, respectively, killed and rounded
Lieut. Col. Thoburn, of the Third Virginia, is
Our side. Those are the among the wounded on our side. These are the only field officers killed or wounded in the Union

The Irish Battalion. The rebels had an Irish battalion of one hundred and fifty men, of whom forty were killed on the field and nearly all the rest wounded. Captain Jones, who commanded the Irish battalion in the rebel army, is a prisoner in our hands, with both his eyes shot out by one bullet.

FROM ISLAND NUMBER TEN.

The Bombardment of Monday. The Island No. 10 correspondent of the Chicago Times writes rather a desponding letter under date of the 22d inst. We extract a few paragraphs which will show the extensive scale upon which the slege is being conducted:

The Strength, Skill, and Secrecy of the

Each day makes a revelation of added strength to the enemy's works here; and the industry shown by them in continually strengthening their oil batteries, and adding new ones, evinces their conception of the importance of this point, and the determination to make a long and desperate fight. Indeed, that the gunboats alone, without the cooperation of land forces, will be able to drive them from here is, to say the least, doubtful. So far we have obtained no decided success, though shelling them continuously for over a week, and in fact we have not succeeded in drawing the fire from a portion of their batteries, though our gunboats and a portion of Colonel Buford's command have been temptingly exposed. They are very cautious in showing us the exact location of their cannen by firing them and thus giving us the range. Perhaps, too, economy of ammunition is necessary, joined with an inclination to be foxy, and induce us to believe that we may safely venture farther down. Each day makes a revelation of added strength with an inclination to be foxy, and induce us to believe that we may safely venture farther down. But Commodore Foote thinks too much of his gunboats, and appreciates too well the enormous coasequences that would attend their loss, to venture with them upon foolhardy experiments. His flotilla is now not only the guard of the river proper, but of Missouri, kentucky, and Cairo, for we have above Island No. 10 no army now that could withstand a well-disciplined and effective force of 25 000 men, and it is precisely at this time.

The Rebels Illuminate the River. The anxiety to get a boat down to New Madrid seems to be understood by the Secesh, and they, being fearful of some of the tugs attempting a passage in the dark, have built at night enormous fires at the head of the island, and assisted the island. fires at the head of the island, and assisted the illumination with a revolving reflector, that at intervals throws its rays entirely across the river, making the Kentucky shore distinctly visible. It is a scene for a painter. Above, some two miles, are the low, black hulls of our gunboats, surrounded with their transports, and, at short intervals, sending an enormous shell high up in the darkness, to strike in their fortifications, which lay firm and silent, disdaining to reply, while at their very base runs the turbid and turbulent current of the Father of Rivers. So strong is the light that occasionally the dim outline of a soldier can be seen going around the fire. The island itself is almost submorged, and, being covered near the banks with a morged, and, heing covered near the banks with a thick growth of bushes, it seems the covert at once

force of 25,000 men, and it is precisely at this junc-ture in the Southern armies that we should look for

bold and desperate measures—they are necessary to retrieve a failing cause and cheer disheartened

Vulnerability of Our Gunboats. The enormous guns which we well know the Secesh have there, fired full upon our gunboats from the elevation which the bank of the river gives at this point, would no doubt disable our floatit may not be generally understood by your readers that these are the most vulnerable parts of our iron-clad western boats, the bow being intended always to face the enemy, and therefore triply Imperfect Knowledge of the Enemy's Schemes.

The tenacity with which they hold on here roves how valuable time is to them, and when riven from here it will doubtless be seen that. driven from here it will doubtless be seen that, while fighting at Island No. 10, they have been busy as beavers erecting stronger and more formidable fortifications at points lower down. Where these points are, we will only know when we get to them, and, perhaps, as in this instance, shall be surprised that such natural facilities for defence should be overlooked. The 1,300 miles of river from St. Louis to the Gulf is very imperfectly known to our generals, and we are dealing with an enemy perfectly acquainted with overy winding, cape, and headland.

A New Battery Executed by Gen Pone

A New Battery Erected by Gen. Pope. A well-founded rumor is current here that Gen-Pope had erected another battery two miles below Riddle's Point or Tiptonville. If so, it will comnand the river down to the overflowed lands or the Tennessee shore, and thus prevent the enemy's passage between Island No. 10 and the Kentucky shore fortifications, and with Tiptonville and other points farther south. Monday's Operations

A special despatch to the Times, received on Monday last, from the steamer Pollard, says: While approaching the gunboat Mound City, the current was very strong, and we were carried very close to the enemy's upper battery, which, from appearances, is sileneed. They opened a fire upon us from their third

The first shot fell about fifty yards from us.
We immediately steamed away from them, and,
when close alongside the gunboat Mound City,
they threw the second shell at us, it falling about
one hundred yards from us. The Mound City then ordered us to leave from longside of her, so as she could open fire upon

Our mortars immediately commenced firing, one of the shells falling in the enemy's third battery.

The guns on the island then commenced, their shots falling on shore, about one hundred yards from the Mound City.

The guns used on the island were rifled.

We could plainly see all the rebel steamers and The names of some of them could be read Among them were the Yazoo, Simon, and Mor-They all had a heavy head of steam on, and seemed to be taking on troops.

We could also see their gunboats.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The News claims to have reliable information that there are 25 rebel boats—9 gunboats, and 16 transports—hemmed in at Islaud No. 10, between Commodore Foote's flotilia above, and Gen. Pope's batteries below. They cannot escape, and must eventually fall into our liands, unless the rebels, to prevent this, should burn them.

The same paper expresses the opinion with a less the rebels, to prevent this, should burn them.

The same paper expresses the opinion, with a show of plausibility, that there is a co-operative relation between Gen. Grant's expedition on the Tennessee river, and Commodore Foote's flotilla at Island No. 10, and Gen. Pope's army at New Madrid; and that the operations of one have an intimate connection with the other. It may be developed, also, in a day or two, that, when it is time to take Island No. 10, Commodore Foote will take it. In the meantime, we may direct our eyes to In the meantime, we may direct our eyes to Tennessee river, in the expectation of wit-

PARSON BROWNLOW'S NABRATIVE.

uarter.

essing most important and decisive events in that

SIX MONTHS' EXPERIENCE AMONG THE REBELS. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the 16th, chronicles the arrival of Parson Brown-

ow in Nashville; his enthusiastic welcome by John-

son, Etherigde, Maynard, and other distinguished

loyalists, and his statement of six months' experi-

ence among the rebels. Although annoyed and persecuted all summer and fall, and standing in constant danger of assassi-nation by his robel enemies, the Parson was deter-mined to defy them all and hold out, too, in Knoxwille. But after the bridge-burning in the early part of November, his friends prevailed on him to act upon an intimation of the rebel Secretary of War, that a safe conduct to the North would be given to the host part of Unionists if they should be willing to leave the State; and, accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Person was to he exported to the Unionists. agreement was entered into, in accordance with which the Parson was to be escorted to the Union which the rason was to be escribed to the Union lines by a guard sufficiently strong to protect him against all violence. Upon the strength of this agreement, he arranged his private allairs with a view to a prolonged absence, and was about ready to leave, when, notwithstanding the assurances of the rebel Secretary of War, he was arrested on the fib of December, upon a warrant of the civil auof the of December, upon a warrant of the civil authorities, sued out by some of his personal enemies, and thrown into the county jail. The prison was cremmed full of Unionists—no less than 150 being confined at the time. The Parson was made to

confined at the time. The Parson was made to occupy a narrow, damp, badly-ventilated room, with no less than 25 others. So little space, was there, that half of the occupants were obliged to stand up while the other half were seeking rest.

There were neither tables, chairs, nor beds. The food was misorable. Only a chance for washing was given to the prisoners. The drinking water was hauled in barrels from Holston river, and left standing in front of the jail. The rebel guards, having a habit of washing their hands and faces in the barrels, Brownlow remonstrated with them from the prison window. The response he uniformly obtained was, "By God, sir, the water a Jeff Davis man washes his hands in is good enough for a d.—d Lincolnite to drink." During his imprisonment some Secession leaders visited and promised him instant liberation and future protection of his person and property if he would take the eath of allegiance to the Rebel Government. He indignantly replied, "I will rot here timed age before I will do it."

No less than five Union men were led out of the jail to the gallows while he was incarcerated. These

doit."

No less than five Union men were led out of the jail to the gallows while he was incarcerated. These hangmen would drive up and down in front of the jail with their victims' coffins, and taunt the prisoners with them. A court-martial passed upon the Parson's case shortly after his arrest. Fortunately, the proposed death sentence upon him came one short of a majority of the court, and imprisonment during the war was substituted.

The ill treatment and want of all comforts told severely on the Parson's feable health, and after the

THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 30 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 190 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Ciub. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fe

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Tur War Pares.

THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square. lapse of a month he was taken sieb with typhoid fever. Upon the application of his friends his removal to his private residence was permitted. But even then the rebel persecutions did not cease. The house was constantly guarded on all sides. No visitors were allowed to enter it at any time, nor were the members of his family ellowed to laws it. were the members of his family allowed to leave it. were the members of his family attowed to leave it. His wife was compelled to buy provisions at the door in presence of a guard. Every possible opportunity was also improved by the rebel soldiery to heap insult upon the defenceless occupants. The attemps, however, were always met and repelled with spirit by Mrs. Brownlow and her courageous dangelier.

temps, however, were always mot and repelled with spirit by Mrs. Brownlow and her courageons daughter.

At the end of eight weeks the Parson had sufficiently recovered his health to use the pen, and addressed a letter to Benjamin, recounting his grievances, and applying again for the promised safe conduct to the North. After a lapse of some time the military commander at Knoxville received a despatch from Richmond to release the Parson from arrest, and have him conducted to the Foderal lines with whatever escort he might choose. Accordingly, on last Tuesday a week ago, the Parson bade farewell to his family and took the cars for Chattanooga, accompanied by his son, and under escort of hieut. O'Brien, a cousin of his wife. The party reached Shelbyville, in the southern part of the State, without detention. Here they were stopped and detained for ten days by order of Gen Hardee They were not allowed to proceed until after all of this had been safely moved, lest they should set the Unionists on the rebel tracks. On yesterday morning they left Shelbyville, and travelling overland, reached our outposts to day about noon. The Parson says he felt the happiest man in the world whath he saw the Stars and Stripes once more.

Gev. Johnson, Ethertige, Maynard, and Unionists generally are anxious to see the Parson at the head of the Union paper in this city. But he informs me that his health is inadequate to the task of daily editorial labors at present. He is not sick with consumption, as reported but suffers still much from general debility arising from his protracted sickness. It is his intention to proceed North to recruit and publish the history of the trials of the Union men of East Tennessee in book form. He talks of stopping first at Cineinnati. I presume I need not bespeak for him a hearty reform. He talks of stopping first at Cincinnati. I presume I need not bespeak for him a hearty re-

reption.
The Parson states that the Union sentiment is The Parson states that the Union sentiment is still overwhelming in East Tennessee. Over twe-thirds of the population of Knoxville are loyal. He says that there will be a fearful reckoning between the Unionists and their Secession persecutors. "The last dog of them will be killed and driven out," to use his own language. All the Unionists want is that the Union troops clean out the rebel soldiery. The balance of the work they will de themselves. There were not over 4,000 Confederate troops in East Tennessee when he left, the greater part of them were at Cumberland (i.e. greater part of them were at Cumberland Gan.

Transition Period in Alexandria, From our Special Correspondent |

CITY HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA, March 18. If one fact in Alexandria is more apparent than any other, it is that the city is losing its Southern character. Alexandria will never again be a Virginia town. The Yankee has occupied its dwellings, hotels, and warehouses; driven out the negro and the negro-trader, and put his foot upon the old customs, institutions, and laws. I talked with a stationer yesterday, whose accent betokened his nativity, and he said, sadly: "We don't see the old faces, sir, any more; pears as if a hundred years had rolled over our town; everything is new; I don't know my neighbors, and-

'You don't want to,' I said, taking him up. "Well," said he, "they aint just our kind of folks. Yer. next door, is a boardin'-house keeper-so she calls herself-right from New York, and next to that a synagogue of Jews from Chatham street, that deal in all manner of rubbish. Below me, a Dutch Philadelphian has opened a bakery, and across the way there is a Boston restaurant. The river is full of craft from your country, (said courteously,) and all the skippers and sailors hail from New England, New York, or Pennsylvania." "I have," he continued, a nice property four miles from town, that I am afraid to go out to see, and expect to hear daily of its being burned. We don't

go out at all by night and very seldom by day. You don't want to buy a property, do you, sir?" We explained that no intention could be more remote with us. "The fact is, sir, I would like to get awayaway from the soldiers, I mean-if I had the means I would sail to Europe; for I never expect to see any more peace in this country." Such remarks are echoed by all the old residenters, who feel very much in the way of Rip Van Winkle, and ask themselves daily at broakfast if some mirage, grand, vulgar, and formidable, has not appeared to perplex and overawe them. A feeling of sadness steals over the romancer in

view of these encroachments of the practical upon the old, the feudal, and the venerable; but the sober eye is hopeful of blessings to come. The first deposit of this deluge is rank and unclean; when the frothing waters subside we shall see a plentcous vegetation, like that of the grand Auto-diluvian period. Already we remark changes that have gladdened many hearts. The slave-pen, as such, is no more. The files of manacled people that used to march daily to the railroad depots have disappeared. And, whatever Congress may enact relative to bondage, here or

elsewhere, I am sure that slavery is at an end wherever the Northern army goes. The soldiers, unused to such scenes, will not tolerate them; and the slave auctioneer-an old favorite in Alexandria-would provoke the cry of "shame" if he mounted the block to bid off either man or woman in the presence of these hard-fisted freemen of ermont, Michigan, or Pennsylvania. Alexandria used to be a great feeder to the Rich-

mond slave-market. The first families of the place kept their dozens, nay, scores of servants, but, with the war, went master and man, and thank God! The leading families have gone, and in many respects Alexandria will miss them. There was much of hospitality, ingenuousness, and real nobility about these Virginians. "First families" was not an idle or conceited appellation, and the successors of the Lees, the Henrys, and the Tylers possess many of the social traits that distinguished heir renowned ancestry. The hardy, angular Northerner, with his grasping hand and overreaching stride, will sit ungainly in the places of the banished, but after all it will be the exchange of pastoral and patriarchal manners for a sterner but more progressive development. The wild Hun has overrun the dwellings of the indolent and luxuriant Roman, but, after a mediaval span of chaos and turbulence, a strong, athletic, and vigorous condition will be engendered. To-day, indeed, it is the Goth in the Senate and the Vandal in the forum; but the victors and vanquished will assimilate in time, the one softening, the other forgiving and emulating. The leading hotel is this place, as yet, is maintained by a Virginian, and more wretched accommodations are nowhere found. The servants are slovenly, the proprietor sleepy, the cook has designs upon the lives of strangers and the establishment is an abbreviated copy of the Commonwealth of Virginia—halt, improvident, improverished. One of your Philadelphia publicans would soon make a fortune here, as indeed the Virginian may be doing, but by a system of manifest

The importation of Northern ladies (save the mark) has not been calculated, thus far, to impress the about five hundred women in Alexandria, all of the migratory description, many of whom may or should have been camp vivandiers. I have been able to blush once or twice for the endangered credit of the ladies of my section, the more that many of the officers of our army are responsible for their presence here. Of the Virginia women, I have already spoken. Many of the Alexandriennes are handsome, but inanimate, slothful, and generally hadly informed. The poorer females are, of all womankind, the most abject, depraved, and stupid.

A few negroes still linger in Alexandria, em

ployed as deck hands on steamers, waiters at hotels, etc., but there are few slaves, and almost every officer in the army is provided with a colored servant. A few slaves remain on the farms near the town, and these alternate between the claims of obligation to their own families and their mas ters, and of desire to go Northward and be free. They are mostly credulous beings, and their owners have impressed them with the idea that the Yankees mean to sell them. A black fellow opened a gate for me yesterday, and followed me embar-rassedly down the lane toward an old mill road, When pretty well screened from view of the farmouse, he looked up with an odd mixture of stu pidity and shrewdness, and said:

"Boss, are you from de Norf?" We gave the necessary assent, and he said, scraoing his foot and very serious, "What do do soldiers do wi' de colored folks?' "Give them work," said I, "and help them along, if they are smart and well-behaved." "Why, don't dey sell em? Ole Moss up yar

says so. He say dey sell chillen and all. Do you know for sartin, boss?" I explained the condition of matters to him, but he looked very incredulous; and after fording a reek and reaching the top of a hill, saw that negro was still scraping his foot and endeavoring to solve the mystery. Poor fellow! he was one of a class used to darkness so long, that the light embarrassed him-a thing of sense, not of soul; for

the soul in him had been crushed. With the ascendency of the wild tribes of the North-for so I love to call them-a new era will dawn upon this beautiful, but neglected country. I hope to see Pennsylvania barns and stack-houses upon these hills, and Yankes mills by all the streems. There is no music like that of the millwheels, to make the stones and trees dance; it is more to the purpose than the pipes of Orpheus; and I love a red-roofed barn better than a church steeple. The one we have already; but we need

Funious Gales at Sea.—The marine record of the past few days tells a sad story of the sea. The gales of early March seem to have swept with great fury across the entire Atlantic, and many wrecks are the result. Immense fields of ice, from the Arctic regions, are added to other perils.

stacks.

the crops, the strong-armed reapers, and the hay-